

FBIS

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SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF SALT TERMED 'EQUALLY DANGEROUS'

AU011820Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Qako Dango article: "Prelude of a New Imperialist Soviet-American Agreement"]

[Excerpts] As announced, U.S. Secretary of State Vance visited Moscow recently, where he held intensive and secret talks with Brezhnev, head of Soviet social imperialism, Foreign Minister Gromyko and others.

The atmosphere created by Vance's current talks in Moscow is assessed by official U.S. and Soviet sources as a prelude to the rapid conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the so-called limitation of strategic weapons which, according to these sources, will be signed at a pompous and high-level ceremony by Carter and Brezhnev. It is obvious that the imperialist and social imperialist propaganda has been intensified in this respect in order to dish up the expected agreement to public opinion as "an important and constructive step toward disarmament" and "the further deepening of the process of reducing international tension." In other words, the peoples need do no more than "approve" and "acclaim" it.

By now however, life has taught the peoples and current events confirm this, to discern what diabolical aims are in fact concealed behind these 7-year old negotiations between the imperialist superpowers. The real reasons which stimulated the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists to come to terms on SALT and to hastily conclude an agreement are not difficult to fathom. They primarily seek to preserve and consolidate the nuclear and strategic arms monopoly, to preserve and increase their technological advantage over other countries; to see to it that neither falls behind the other in this field, while staying ahead of others; to free funds for further production of existing strategic weapons; and to conceal all this with deceitful slogans about limitation of strategic weapons, their "desire" for disarmament, "reduction of tension" and so forth. The above-mentioned real reasons reveal Washington's and Moscow's demagoguery, their hegemonistic intentions and their efforts to impose their imperialist diktat on other countries from the position of superpowers, armed to the teeth.

The many rounds of SALT negotiations reveal not only the joint diabolical intentions of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, but simultaneously, their mutual perfidy, their rivalry in the field of strategic weapons and each side's efforts to seek unilateral benefits in this field at the expense of the other. This rivalry and perfidy are reflected in the prolonged talks as well as in their practical activity, in the escalation of the race to produce new and more perfect missiles and to have more of them than the other side. Nothing good can come to the peoples from such rivalry, for experience has clearly shown that whether the imperialist superpowers come to terms or quarrel, they are equally dangerous to the peoples' freedom and independence and constitute, to the same degree, a major danger to the peoples, the revolution and socialism. To call for support of one superpower to combat the other and to create illusions concerning one or the other--as the Chinese revisionist leadership is doing with its notorious "three worlds" theory--or even worse, to conclude dangerous friendship and agreements with U.S. imperialism, German revanchism and Japanese militarism--as it is doing--means to incite a new war, to align oneself in a joint front with warmongers and the blackest reactionary forces. Such an attitude on the Chinese leadership's part is also apparent in connection with the SALT negotiations between the two superpowers, because it supports and justifies the strategic arms race of U.S. imperialism, supposedly in the name of the "balance of power," instead of equally condemning and revealing the danger that arises from both superpowers, whether separately or jointly.

1979 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD031139Y Tirana ATA in English 1020 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 3 Nov, ATA--The protocol on goods exchange between the government of the P.S.R. of Albania and government of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia for 1979 was signed in Tirana, yesterday.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the vice minister of foreign trade Marko Xega and for the Yugoslav side by the vice secretary in the Secretariat of Foreign Trade, Alija Bashiq.

Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia to the P.S.R. of Albania, Trajko Lipkovski.

During its stay in Albania, the delegation was received also by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha.

PRESIDENT LLESHI CONGRATULATES PANAMANIAN COUNTERPART

AU021832Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of Panama's independence, it is my pleasure to convey to you, on behalf of the Albanian people, the presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in my own name, sincere greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the people of Panama and your own happiness.

ECUADORIAN M-L PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

AU021835Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador recently visited our country at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received the delegation and held talks about current questions concerning the international Marxist-Leninist movement. The talks, characterized by a warm and friendly atmosphere and a spirit of proletarian internationalism, were attended by Piro Biti, director of the AWP Central Committee Foreign Directorate, and other comrades.

During its stay in our country, the delegation attended the session on current international development problems organized by the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies attached to the AWP Central Committee. The delegation also attended some of the performances at the national folklore festival in Gjirokaster.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary and Gjylani Shehu, deputy director of the AWP Central Committee Foreign Directorate.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES IRAN'S SHAH ON BIRTHDAY

AU011831Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council has sent a telegram to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamere, Shahanshah of Iran, on the occasion of his birthday, which is also the national holiday of his country. The telegram conveys sincere congratulations and the best wishes for progress and prosperity of the friendly Iranian people. On the same occasion, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Jaifar Sharif-Emami, prime minister of Iran, a telegram expressing sincere congratulations and wishes for the Iranian people's progress and well-being.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TODOR ZHIVKOV'S VISIT TO PDRY

For the RABOTNICHESKO DELO text of the joint communique on the visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the PDRY, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 3 November Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK HEID IN SOFIA

AU021230Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A national conference of leading cadres involved in ideological work is being held at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia: Present are Ognyan Doynov, Drazha Vulcheva, Stoyan Karadzhev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Dimitur Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov, chairmen of (?central) and okrug party committees, (?representatives) of mass information media, cultural and scientific figures.

The conference was opened by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, read a report which was disseminated among those present in advance, on the subject: "The struggle for implementing into life the party's strategy for high efficiency and quality--one of the tasks of the ideological front."

The floor was then taken by Vasil Monov, secretary of the Sofia city party committee and director of the center for [word indistinct] and management of ideological processes at the academy on social sciences and social (?trends) Boyan Traykov, director general of Bulgarian Radio, Stoyanka Krustanova, secretary of the Pazardzhik Okrug party committee, Dimitur Kekhayov, secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug party committee, Krum Vasilev, chairman of the committee for press, (Nayakha Khadova), [word indistinct] and first secretary of the Ardino town party committee; and Aleksandur Fol, first deputy chairman of the committee for culture.

Zhivkov Addresses Conference

AU021500Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The national conference of leading and ideological cadres has ended. The high point was the major speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, who spoke on some key questions of our economy's development, ideological activity, and foreign policy. Comrade Zhivkov's speech was heard with great interest and followed by stormy applause.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GHANA BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU021407Y Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 2 Nov, BTA--Bulgaria and Ghana expressed a wish to develop wide-ranging and reciprocally profitable trade and economic cooperation. Their trade develops along ascending lines, which is proved by the economic, scientific and technological cooperation agreement signed by the two countries this April.

A constituent session of the Bulgaro-Ghanaian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation began here today. The two countries are expected to sign tomorrow the statute of the newly-established commission. The two sides shared the view that Bulgaria and Ghana have good possibilities of expanding their economic dialogue in many spheres. The Ghanaian delegation at the session is led by the commissioner for economic planning, Dr Joseph Abbey, and the Bulgarian delegation--by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council. Dr Abbey will meet ministers, heads of economic institutions, representatives of the business circles.

Agriculture and irrigation appear as promising spheres for bilateral cooperation. Bulgaria will render technological assistance in the construction of installations. Bulgaria will also export to Ghana complete plants, building materials, cold store facilities and will cooperate with Ghana in the field of cold storage industry. The Bulgarian foreign trade companies Balkancarimpex, Bulgarplodexport, Machineexport, Chimimport, Industrialimport, etc. are negotiating with the Ghanaian partners the deliveries of motor trucks, wood-processing and metalcutting machines, fertilizers and foodstuffs. Negotiations on cooperation on third markets are underway.

Zhivkov Receives Commissioner

LD022036Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 2 Nov, BTA--The Chairman of the state Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the commissioner for planning of Ghana, Mr Joseph Abbey. The Ghanaian commissioner conveyed to Mr Zhivkov a message from the president of the Supreme Military Council of Ghana, Mr Frederick William Akuffo. The State Council chairman expressed cordial wishes for social progress to the Ghanaian people. During the conversation Mr Zhivkov was made familiar with the work of the constituent session of the joint Bulgarian-Ghanaian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation. Stress was laid on the favourable opportunities for expanding trade between the two countries, for cooperation in agriculture, the food industry, building, etc. The meeting passed off in a friendly atmosphere.

BCP CONGRATULATES AUSTRIAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU021514Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 2 Nov, BTA--"Having emerged as a historical necessity for the Austrian working class, tempered in cruel clashes with fascism, throughout its existence the Austrian Communist Party has fought for the protection of the vital interests of the working people, of their social and democratic rights, for the good of its people" reads the telegram of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party on the occasion of the latter's 60 anniversary.

"It is pursuing a class policy, guided by the great teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin and by the principles of proletarian internationalism. It correctly blends the specific features of the general law-governed regularities, national interests with international duty." "We are convinced that the fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Austrian Communist Party will develop and strengthen in the interests of the Bulgarian and Austrian peoples, in the name of the unity of the international communist and workers movement, in favour of peace and socialism."

FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION DECLARATION WITH ETHIOPIA ISSUED

AU022125Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Apparent text of Bulgarian-Ethiopian declaration on development of friendship and cooperation signed in Addis Ababa on 28 October 1978]

[Text] The People's Republic of Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia, being aware of the fact that the development and expansion of friendly relations between these two countries is in the interests of both peoples and serves the cause of worldwide peace and international understanding;

Being convinced that the unity of socialist and developing countries and of all progressive forces is an important factor in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, for the consolidation of the independence and progress of the newly liberated countries, and that it exerts a positive effect upon the entire international atmosphere;

Striving to contribute to the further consolidation of the process of detente in international relations, which creates favorable prerequisites for the consolidation of peace, for the development of international cooperation, for economic and social progress of the peoples and for consolidating the independence of the newly liberated countries;

Stressing the exceptional significance and the great urgency of the problem of disarmament, upon the solution of which the vital interest of the peoples on all continents depends;

Confirming its wholehearted solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the African peoples, which are still under foreign domination and under racial oppression, for the exercise of their irrevocable rights to self-determination and independence;

Being unanimous in the conviction that colonial oppression is incompatible with the UN Charter and with the declaration of granting independence to the colonial peoples and countries;

Being inspired by the principles and goals of the UN Charter;

Being convinced that strictly observing the principles of sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, inviolability of state borders and noninterference in domestic affairs of other states in conformity with the UN Charter and OAS Charter, creates a solid and necessary basis in relations among states and for worldwide peace and security;

Declare that in their relations, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia: Will develop and intensify relations of friendship and close cooperation in the political, economic and scientific-technical as well as cultural fields, in the interest of both peoples and in the interest of universal peace, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of respecting sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, equal rights and mutual advantage; and will encourage the further development of contacts and cooperation between the social, scientific and cultural organizations of both countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia will contribute to the consolidation of international peace and security. They will give full support to the United Nations and will contribute to the improvement of the efficiency of such organizations in strictly observing the statute of the organization. They will devote all their efforts to achieve a full and universal disarmament and for the signing of a worldwide treaty for the nonuse of force in interstate relations.

They will unrelentingly work for the implementation of the UN declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples, as well as for the implementation of other resolutions on questions of peace, disarmament and international cooperation.

The two countries will consult each other and will closely cooperate on all levels in resolving questions of bilateral relations and on important problems of international relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia declare that this declaration does not affect the two countries' commitments stemming from international agreements previously signed, as well as that they will not take any actions whatsoever that are incompatible with this declaration.

Signed for the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For socialist Ethiopia: Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia. Addis Ababa, 28 October 1978.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO LAUDS RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

AU013255Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Unattributed article: "Good Neighborliness and Cooperation--29 October, the National Holiday of the Republic of Turkey"]

[Text] Neighboring Turkey celebrates its national holiday on 29 October. On this date--29 October 1923--the Turkish Republic was proclaimed. It emerged in place of the former Ottoman Empire which disintegrated at the end of World War I.

New Turkey is a creation of the great son of the Turkish people, great reformer and statesman Kemal Ataturk. The national liberation struggle against foreign imperialist intervention is also connected with his name. During those difficult years, he led the national armed forces, utterly defeated the interventionists and chased them away from Turkishland. Following the defeat, Ataturk eliminated the obsolete Ottoman instructions--the administration of the sultan and the khalif--and carried out broad reforms in the sociopolitical, cultural and economic spheres.

The Bulgarian democratic public welcomed with sympathy Kemal's revolution, and the government of Aleksandur Stambolyiski rendered political and material support to Kemal's revolutionaries. The Bulgarian Communists have also rendered support. Ataturk highly assessed this fact which made a great contribution to Bulgarian-Turkish friendship.

Bulgarian-Turkish relations acquired a further meaning following the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, and have developed particularly during the past 10-15 years. [paragraph continues]

The state leaders of the two countries have made a particularly great contribution in this respect. The talks and meetings of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, with Turkish President Fahri Koruturk, former Prime Minister Sulayman Demirel and present Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit gave a strong impetus to bilateral neighborly cooperation in various spheres. The mutual visits of the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Turkey, as well as of Bulgarian and Turkish government and public figures, parliamentarians, businessmen, representatives of culture, science and sports also made a contribution in this respect.

A large number of intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements, treaties, contacts, protocols and so forth have been signed which settled Bulgarian-Turkish relations in various fields. Of prime importance among these documents is the declaration on the principles of neighborliness and cooperation signed in Sofia on 3 December 1975.

During the visit of Bulent Ecevit to Varna in May 1978, and during the talks he had with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, it was established with satisfaction that Bulgarian-Turkish cooperation was developing on an ascending line, and their mutual desire was also reaffirmed to strengthen and consolidate this cooperation in conformity with the 1975 declaration.

Bilateral economic relations are developing in a particularly intensified manner. The Bulgarian-Turkish committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which holds regular sessions and outlines joint measures, plays a major role in this respect. Production sharing has been implemented in industry, and trade exchange has increased several times during the past few years, so that in 1977 it amounted to \$86 million. Bilateral Bulgarian-Turkish cooperation is not an isolated fact in itself. It also makes a contribution to peace, understanding and security in the Balkans and in Europe.

The Bulgarian public highly values the friendship with neighboring Turkey. On the occasion of their national holiday, we send sincere greetings to the Turkish people and express wishes that our friendly relations will continue to develop for our mutual benefit and in the interest of peace and understanding in our area.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, has received Stefan Bobos, Romanian ambassador in Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. Stefan Bobos later left Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Oct 78 AU]

SOVIET JURISTS DELEGATION--An important part of the days of Soviet culture in Bulgaria is the week of Soviet jurisprudence held in our country from 23-29 October 1978. On this occasion a Soviet jurists delegation arrived in Bulgaria, headed by Nikolay Sapozhikov, head of the RSFSR Arbitrage and including a number of outstanding Soviet law experts, such as Prof Nikolay Zagordnikov, dean of the penal law faculty, and Aleksandr Shushanashvili, minister of justice of the Georgian SSR. They will read lectures on law subjects in various Bulgarian towns. Yesterday afternoon the delegation was received by Prof Sava Ganovski, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELC in Bulgarian 24 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

MORE ON NEW EMIGREE CHARTER 77 DOCUMENT

AU271553Y Vienna Domestic Service in German 1130 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Barbara Coudehove-Kalergi report on press conference of Czechoslovak emigrees on the occasion of tomorrow's 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic's founding, at the Concordia Press Club in Vienna on 27 October--with recorded excerpts from several emigrees' statements in German]

[Text] Today, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic by Thomas Masaryk, former political opponents have jointly professed their adherence to democracy and human rights, on behalf of their compatriots at home, who have contributed to the event by a new Charter 77 document. On this occasion the reform communists, Zdenek Mlynar and Jiri Pelikan, sat together next to Social Democrat Premysl Janir who lives in Vienna today, and Christian Democrat Pavel Tigrid--an emigree of 1948, who today heads a renowned emigree paper in Paris.

[Tigrid--begin recording] Since 1948 this is the first time for emigrees of all political affiliations to take joint political action. What we want is to jointly draw the public's attention once more to the hard fate of the Czechoslovak state. [end recording]

Zdenek Mlynar, until 1968 secretary of the Communist Party in Prague says in this context: [Mlynar--begin recording] It is not so, and it does not look so, as if we all were in full agreement today on all questions and all problems, but we regard these differences as normal. It is also normal to settle these differences in a democratic manner, through discussion and cooperation. And this, in my opinion, is indeed what matters most and constitutes the most important force in Czechoslovakia today." [end recording]

In this context, Mlynar quoted from the latest Charter 77 document: [Mlynar--begin recording] In the future we should have one fundamental common goal--to defend everyone's rights, especially the rights of those to whom these rights are denied, irrespective of their political affiliation, their position in the power hierarchy or lack of position, irrespective of the different content [inhalt] of their past." [end recording]

Jiri Pelikan, who prior to the Prague Spring was television service director in Prague, referred to the growing internationalization of the human rights movement in East Europe or, as he said, central Europe.

[Pelikan--begin recording] I believe that real autonomy and real independence, a really democratic life will not be possible in Czechoslovakia unless this democratic process also develops simultaneously in other central European countries--here I am thinking primarily of Poland, Hungary and the GDR. And I should like to stress in this connection the importance of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights movement's cooperation with the Polish committee for Social Self-Defense, KOR, as you know, there have already been three, or rather two, meetings, the third was prevented by the joint operation of Polish and Czechoslovak police. On this occasion one of the three Charter 77 spokesman, Dr Jaroslav Sabata, was arrested and beaten up by police. Today he is being detained in the Hradec Kralove Prison. [end recording]

Sabata's arrest, however, according to Pelikan is also an indication that the governments are also beginning to fear the internationalization of the human rights movement and have therefore intensified their repression. He said that it was all the more important to display solidarity with all civil rights fighters detained in East Europe--from Sabata and Lederer in Czechoslovakia to Rudolf Bahro in the GDR and to the dissidents in the Soviet Union.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR AS-SADAT, BEGIN CALLED 'BAD JOKE'

AU011853Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Julius I. Lorincz commentary in the column "A Foreign Policy Note:" "A Bad Joke"]

[Text] Some unsurpassable jesters endowed with caustic irony are obviously in the committee of the Norwegian Parliament that for decades has been awarding the annual Nobel Peace Prize. It is hard to explain otherwise why this year its members decided to appoint Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat as the most significant peace creators. They played similar "tricks" in the past. They awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, for instance, to Theodore Roosevelt who began, in the office of the American president, to implement the policy of the "big stick" against Latin America. In 1973 it was Kissinger, and thus a representative of the very United States that inflicted immense suffering on the Vietnamese people through its armed aggression, who was awarded this significant prize, along with the Vietnamese representative. But the "jesters" probably do not always arrive at the committee session on time and this is when the members succeed in arriving at a, on the whole trustworthy, decision, as was the case when the prize was conferred on Martin Luther King.

We speak about jokes but it is in fact more probable that they were serious in Oslo this year. In any case, they "shot beyond the mark" and even if it was a joke, it was a bad one and beyond the limits of good taste. Even the bourgeois communication media that sympathize with such sensations as the as-Sadat trip to Jerusalem or the separate negotiations between Israel and Egypt under American patronage express their doubts over the decision made in the Norwegian capital: They distribute peace prizes although there is no peace yet. One can scarcely forget that Begin is a former well-known terrorist, one of the leading representatives of the fascist Zionist armed organization Irgun Zvai Leumi that pursued mass exterminations against the Arab people of Palestine. It publicly boasted of it, as in the case of the Deir Yasin village near Jerusalem. Even today, in the function of prime minister, he is not different. Just last week his government adopted a decision to continue to build semi-military Zionist settlements on occupied Palestinian territory on the West Bank of the Jordan River, naturally at the expense of the original Arab population. He is a protagonist of the ideology and political practice of Zionism, which was condemned in the United Nations as a form of racism. And Anwar as-Sadat joined, through his policy and actions in the course of the separate talks and through his betrayal of the Palestinian Arab people, the side of Begin who--together with his ministers--treats the Arabs as the Nazis used to treat the nations of occupied Europe. The "joke" by the members of the Norwegian Parliament's committee in charge of awarding the Nobel Peace Prize deeply insulted the Arab people of Palestine and the feelings of most Arabs and called forth the indignation of the peace-loving public throughout the world. The only "merit" of their decision is that this verdict only more markedly stressed that Begin's and as-Sadat's pirouettes according to Washington's choreography only complicate the situation in the Middle East and are at variance with the interests of a genuine, just peace.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ON PRC'S PRESENT POLICY

AU012116Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Unsigned report on the reply given by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to the question by Karel Michalski, deputy of the Chamber of People, on the CSSR's attitude toward the PRC's present policy, posed at the 25 October ninth joint session of the Federal Assembly Chambers in Prague]

[Text] In his answer to Deputy Karel Michalski's question, Bohuslav Chnoupek CSSR minister of foreign affairs, said:

The question concerning the foreign policy activities of the present Chinese leadership is undoubtedly one of the questions to which our public devotes full attention because of its gravity.

That is also why our communications media so often--and from various aspects--devote their attention to these problems. This fact simultaneously enables me to concentrate exclusively on its most topical aspects.

And primarily to concentrate on the fact that the Maoist policy of great-power ambitions, aimed against peace and peoples' security, against international detente, against socialism and against the international workers and national liberation movements, has remained--both in essence and in its basic line--unchanged even after such events as last year's 11th CCP Congress or the fifth session of the all-Chinese Assembly of People's Representatives this February and March, which officially anchored and legalized this policy in the party statutes and in the new state constitution, with the aim of becoming a great power of the first grade by the year 2000,

This fact, this essence was not in the least changed even by certain new signs in the external aspect of the matter, for instance, by the transformations of the vocabulary known to us from Mao Tse-Tung's times, the times of the "Cultural Revolution" or the "gang of four"--including expressions like "great chaos under the sun," or "the world that is entirely in chaos and writhing in cramps," or "the inevitability of a new world war resulting from the rivalry of two superpowers," or "the nonexistence of the process of detente," or "the nuclear war which need not be feared, although it would demand the price of hundreds of millions of victims," or even that "all world conflicts are sharpening" but that nevertheless--allegedly--"the situation is brilliant and mankind's future bright"!

This nonsensical sloganlike demagogy--in which Maoism was reflected although in concentrated form, a demagogy lacking all and any logic and going far beyond normal human judgment, hereby becoming incomprehensible and in its way compromising, and exposing its authors to a considerable extent not merely to criticism, but also to ironic ridicule--this demagogy has, as it seems, been revalued today in Peking, because of its obvious sterility, and has now emphatically acquired new shades.

That is also why we can note certain new sounds, which we have not heard up to now, if we listen closely to the latest speeches of the Chinese representatives, who are suddenly developing an extremely brisk international activity. For instance, without any substantiation, the Peking leaders are suddenly promoting themselves as the main and consistent defenders of world peace and international security; after long years of stubbornly boycotting even a mere exchange of opinions on disarmament, they recently presented themselves as participants in negotiations on this basic question in the major international forum, the United Nations, not to mention their old-new self-presentation as the only and consistent defenders of the rights of small and medium countries, of the independence and sovereignty of the developing countries, with the endeavor to win them over to their own side, contrary to these countries' vital interests.

Nevertheless, the main and decisive tune is played in Peking according to old scores: The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are presented as the main peace spoilers, plotters of intrigues, fomentors of conflicts, organizers of hotbeds of tension and exploiters of the small and the suffering, and in fact as the mortal enemies of peace and security of the present world.

The only difference is that, instead of using a vulgar vocabulary with invectives and insults, which began losing credibility with an increasing number of addresses both as regards its contents and the arguments used, until it practically lost it-- a vocabulary that was also the cause of the substantial decline in the influence of its originators--Peking has shifted in this respect toward using a seemingly softened vocabulary of metaphors, in which defamations were specifically replaced due to more flexible tactics, by "would-be" facts.

That is also why the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the primary and decisive target of Maoism's attacks, have also remained the immediate, decisive targets of the attacks by the new Peking leadership. It is unnecessary to take a long time in filling in what is at first glance the familiar unknown factor in the equation: Namely, that everything Peking is now promoting, even though in adjusted form it is promoting only in order to continue concentrating, and thus consolidating, its efforts to create the broadest possible front against the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

That this is true is proved by Peking's transforming Maoism toward the end of the 1970's not only in the propaganda sphere, but also in the practical policy of the post-Maoist period. There is the endeavor to draw closer to the imperialist states, including their military-political formations, on an anti-Soviet basis, and it has opened its arms to the most militant anticommunists of the heaviest calibres and to the most compromised figures standing close to the ultra-reactionary underworld, as well as ganging up with the criminal, fascist Pinochet regime.

He who revolts against all this, Peking threateningly raises its finger, must reckon with the fate of the peoples of Indochina: After half-a-century of unprecedented bloodshed, senseless armed attacks of Cambodian troops will be staged against the Vietnamese people, and even the Chinese minority will serve as a pretext for ruthless pressure, political extortion and even armed provocations against the SRV.

All this makes the refined pharisaical policy of the present Peking leadership, built on hateful anti-Sovietism, on antisocialism, on Maoist nationalism, on hegemonist greatpower ambitions and on a militarist course, even more dangerous than at any time in the past. This danger is even more enhanced by the intensified militarization of the national economy. Peking relies on the tactics of the possible "postponement" of the outbreak of the third world war, thereby trying to gain time for modernizing its armed forces through purchases of an enormous quantity of weapons from the West with the active assistance of the military-industrial complex of imperialism. In this regard it counts on this war to first exhaust the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

No wonder that the Chinese leadership is finding, due to its expansionist policy, a common language exactly with those forces, which are striving to throw the world back into the era of the "cold war," from which it had emerged with such difficulties.

Deplorably, there is still a sufficient number of politicians in certain Western countries, who proceed according to the old imperial principle: *My enemy's enemy is my friend*. This is also proved by the publicly voiced opinions of high military and diplomatic representatives of the NATO countries about China as an eastern link, a kind of 16th member of this military grouping. As we have heard, even the former top Chinese representatives ardently agree with this.

In all this it is almost staggering for a judicious person how certain Western politicians do not want to, and cannot, learn from history.

They obviously believe, and live in the hope, that in their hateful campaign against socialism they will gain the decisive trump card through the so-called Chinese card. In this they remind us of the greatly compromised figures from the period of the Munich tragedy. Because, actually, the lessons of Munich also lie in the fact that those who tolerated, or even instigated the aggressor, in the end became themselves one of his first victims. Recently Leonid Brezhnev appropriately characterized these speculations of the imperialist circles by saying: "This is a shortsighted and dangerous policy. It is to be wished that its authors need not bitterly deplore it."

The PRC's present foreign policy is antipopular, antisocialist and antipeace, and for this reason we reject it on principle. We reject it as a policy aimed at breaking up the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, at weakening their political and ideological unity, at disrupting their economic prosperity and devaluing their gigantic peace initiative. This policy has no fertile soil in our country and never will have. For us the question was never the way the Peking leadership is striving to present it. Peking is trying to drive a wedge between the socialist countries through the tactics of the so-called differentiated approach--namely, by stating that the situation that had emerged between the socialist countries and China is merely a problem of the relationship between China and the Soviet Union. In our country "nobody can drum out a capital" from the question thus formulated, regardless of who poses it. Because it is clear to everybody that, after all, it is not a question of a dispute between China and the Soviet Union, but a question of the basic principled and cardinal conflict between Maoism and the policy of the socialist countries, which are relying in their everyday practice of peacefully building the mature socialist society on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

For this reason we are resolved to continue, in close collaboration with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world. To ward off the dangerous course of the current Chinese leadership in unison, actively and consistently, by fighting more energetically for consolidating world peace and international security.

Simultaneously, in harmony with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, we are nevertheless interested in normalizing our mutual interstate contacts with the PRC. But this normalization must not be subjected either directly or indirectly to the condition of discrimination among fraternal socialist countries in the endeavor to disrupt our unity, which is based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism

STROUGAL GRANTS INTERVIEW TO JOURNALISTS IN BERLIN

LD022141Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Before leaving Berlin for home today, at the conclusion of his visit to the GDR, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal gave an interview to Czechoslovak journalists accredited in Berlin.

To the first question, on how the efficacy of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was assessed during the talks, Comrade Lubomir Strougal replied: [Strougal--begin recording] We had working talks with Comrade Stoph, as well as with Comrade Honecker. We discussed all basic questions. As for the fulfilment of the treaty, I think it proceeds from the positive trends of the past in all fields of political, cultural, scientific-technical and economic cooperation and also in sports, even though we do not have such successes as our comrades in the GDR.

We noted that much had been achieved, especially since the last meeting of Comrade Husak and Comrade Honecker, when a number of proposals had been concluded on how to further proceed in various fields. The gradual fulfilment in this respect was, I think, successful. Naturally we do not want to praise our own work, but all the comrades, the leading comrades of the GDR and our comrades who are present here in the delegation fully agreed on this point. [end recording]

As for further possibilities and reserves, which both countries still possess in the development of cooperation, the federal premier said:

[Strougal--begin recording] We, naturally, paid considerable attention to the economic field. I think that in this field we can note that the long-term trade agreement is being fulfilled. The problems which exist in economic cooperation are being quickly settled operationally to our mutual advantage, so that mutual satisfaction prevails in this sphere. It is necessary to stress two important aspects. The first aspect is the development of economic cooperation in general, because 40 percent of the volume of specialization of the entire trade engineering turnover is a great success, great progress. The trend is likewise good in cooperation and specialization.

The second fact which must be stressed is the question of cooperation in third markets, because we cooperate now with eleven developing countries in the construction of certain investment projects or in partial deliveries. I think, if we (?link) these two trends, cooperation and specialization and cooperation in third markets, they create for us great possibilities for the future, because, after all, the developing world is (?a source) of raw materials, but not only of raw materials but also of final products which, within the framework of the modern division of labor we have to carry out.

We, understandably, also discussed ideas on what to do after 1980, what to do in the period 1981-1990, in the next 10-year period which we are facing, and many proposals proceed from these favorable trends, because the international division of labor, the close cooperation in the economic field which rests on good foundations, must possess a more dynamic trend. And that is in the interest of both our countries, and it is also within the framework of directives issued by the Central Committees of both parties, and it is also in keeping with the spirit of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. [end recording]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ALGERIAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU021247Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Telegrams to Algeria"]

[Text] G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier L. Strougal sent a telegram of congratulations to H. Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, on the occasion of the state holiday of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram of congratulations to A.A. Bouteflika, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Revolutionary Council, on the same occasion.

A telegram of congratulations on the same occasion was also sent by the Central Trade Union Council to the General Union of Algerian Working People.

REPORTAGE ON LENART'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Receives SVAZARM Delegation

LD022322Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a delegation in Bratislava today, consisting of members of the Czechoslovak Union for Cooperation with the Army [SVAZARM], led by the chairman of the Slovak Central Committee, Maj Gen Egyd Pepich. Comrade Jozef Lenart stressed in the discussion the significant duties of SVAZARM in implementing the tasks of the unified system of defense assistance training of the population and the preparation of conscripts. In this connection he underlined the need for a further intensification of the patriotic and internationalist education of the youth as the builders and defenders of the socialist fatherland.

Receives CPSU Delegation

LD021925Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee received in Bratislava today the CPSU Central Committee study delegation headed by Olip Chukhanov, deputy department chief of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Lenart acquainted the Soviet guests with the results of socialist construction in Slovakia and with the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia.

FOJTIK PRESENTS AWARD TO TVORBA EDITORIAL TEAM

LD022326Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the editorial team of the TVORBA weekly with the Order of Labor in Prague today. The distinction has been awarded to the TVORBA editorial team by the president of the republic following a proposal by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in recognition of its meritorious ideological and political work in promoting the CPCZ's policy, and for its active role in building socialism.

MINISTER OBZINA ADDRESSES 60TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU012145Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Allegiance to Revolutionary Traditions; Meetings Mark Significant Anniversaries"]

[Excerpt] Employees of the Federal Ministry of Interior and of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic gathered in Prague yesterday at a festive assembly marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of Czechoslovakia and the 10th anniversary of adopting the constitutional law on Czechoslovak federation.

In the main speech J. Obzina, CSSR minister of interior, defined the basic factors giving rise to the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic. He stressed, furthermore, that the results achieved in the 30 years since the February victory are convincing proof of the advantages of socialist society. They are evidence for the transforming power of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and of the inexhaustible energy of the working class and working people in socialism.

DEPUTY PREMIER LACO ELABORATES ON NATIONALITY POLICY

AU012017Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[From a report by Academician Karol Laco, CSSR deputy premier, at an all-state CPCZ Central Committee seminar: "Internationalist Coexistence of CSSR's Nations and Nationalities; on the 10th Anniversary of the Czechoslovak Federation;" date and place of seminar not given]

[Excerpts] The Slovak national uprising marked the beginning of our national and democratic revolution. In keeping with an understanding of the CPCZ's Moscow leadership to the nationality question, the opinions on the constitutional adjustment of the relationship between the Czech and Slovak nations as two nations with their own identities was crystallized during the uprising on the principles of the two peoples' equal rights. Soon after February 1948, certain basic and significant economic and cultural changes occurred in our country. Successes were achieved in the program of building socialism; these spoke the convincing language of facts and consequences. The same can be said about the nationality question and of Slovakia, which began to change into an advanced country with the selfless assistance of the Czech working class.

However, certain shortcomings and mistakes occurred in the nationality policy, and undoubtedly also in a significant element of the whole policy, and these had a negative impact on the cause of socialism and Czechoslovak statehood. V.I. Lenin's well-known words about the voluntary union of nations, based on trust and the clear awareness of fraternal unity, and about the need to implement socialist democracy in all spheres, for instance in the constitutional sphere, did not receive the necessary consistent attention and practical implementation. The noncomprehensive approach disregarded both the constitutional form and the dialectic unity of contents and form. One practically proceeded from something resembling the idea that, in short, socialist man will emerge as a matter of course and automatically, on the basis of economic relations and facts; and that the nationality question will resolve itself "automatically" on the basis of successes achieved in economy and so forth.

The deformations which cropped up in connection with the battle against so-called bourgeois nationalists were very serious. Harmful, negative phenomena emerged in the moral-political situation, the social way of thinking and the atmosphere of relationships--phenomena that could not be enumerated, but could almost palpably be felt--which produced complications and caused difficulties. The attempts to substantiate bureaucratic centralization and the removal of Slovak national bodies to the periphery of the state apparatus, as well as asymmetry, which is essentially an autonomous concept and which had lost its temporary justification and revealed in its concept all the disadvantages it contained, even its inability to implement the Leninist principles of the nationality policy, all this was presented--although it was untenable both in theory and in practice--as the Czechoslovak contribution, as a specific contribution in particular to Leninist theory and practice of nationality policy and on the nationality question.

The failure to solve the grave problems of nationality policy produced tension in the nationality base of the Czechoslovak socialist statehood. The constitutional law of 1956 on the Slovak national bodies was meant to enhance the authority of Slovak national bodies. Four years later the constitution of 1960 pushed these bodies back into insignificant positions. This kind of reaction to the nationality problems could be called neither conceptual, nor comprehensive nor containing long-range prospects. The tense national-political atmosphere, particularly in Slovakia, was further aggravated by A. Novotny's unsuitable, supercilious and inconsiderate approach to the entire nationality policy.

The politically discredited asymmetric system became untenable and could no longer be implemented. The socialist federation began to come to the fore and finally became prominent.

Within the framework of rectifying the shortcomings and mistakes, within the framework of implementing Leninist principles and in keeping with them, the progressive forces in the CPCZ adopted the position that appropriate conclusions must be drawn from the Leninist principles on the solution to the nationality question and on nationality policy from the constitutionally anchored principles of the specific identity, equality and equal rights of our two fraternal socialist nations, as regards the constitutional form. Simultaneously these forces fully took into account the national and international relationships in the constitutional arrangement, as well as the fact that the socialist federation, which eliminates deformations in relations between the nations on the basis of equal rights, is a positive and significant factor in all these connections.

The federal arrangement was opposed by opinions arising from various motivations. Likewise, the fact that for quite some time the nationality problems had been regarded as a "sensitive matter" led to certain consequences, which were both manifest and also produced a certain impact. Certain objections against the federation were even motivated by nationalism and chauvinism. Subjective interests and ideas were also in operation and were both apparent and implemented particularly in the central apparatus.

But there was a far graver problem, an obstacle in implementing the principles of the Czechoslovak Federation on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the nationality question. The problem consisted of rightwing opinions, or rather the influence of rightwing forces, which had won such positions and influence in the party and society and such possibilities for their activity that they even considered it justified and natural to determine and decide both the federation's nature and fate.

It was neither simple nor easy to enforce the new constitutional arrangement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. It was nevertheless an unequivocal and significant success of progressive forces in the CPCZ, a positive act in a political crisis, in a period when the basic values of socialism and the socialist sociopolitical system were under threat.

The emergence of a two-member Czechoslovak Federation is our specific Czechoslovak feature. The constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation is based on the fact of two nations with specific identities, on their right to self-determination, their right to create their own national statehood and their right to unify on a voluntary basis in a federal form, which enables and envisages national statehood in a common federal state. The Czechoslovak Federation was an important positive factor in the process of political, social and economic consolidation.

The enforcement and adoption of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation was a significant achievement for the progressive forces in the CPCZ, it was a significant and constructive act with great prospects. The Czechoslovak Federation emphatically consolidated Czechoslovak socialist statehood. The Czechoslovak state never had such firm national-political foundations of its statehood as it has today.

The complete solution of constitutional relations between our two fraternal nations--by democratic methods, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the nationality question and of the Leninist principles on nationality policy and practice--justly belongs among the most significant results achieved in the period of building socialism in our implementing the CPCZ's leading role and in its activities.

The Czechoslovak Federation, the materialization of its principles has created all the necessary favorable prerequisites for the all-round development of the Czech and Slovak nations and of the CSSR's nationalities. The successful fulfillment of building the advanced socialist society, the all-round advance of our nations and nationalities signifies that in the period of the 15th CPCZ Congress it was possible to overcome the great differences in the living standards of our nations and individual territorial areas in the CSSR. In every context this success has also had positive consequences for the quality of fraternal relations between the Czech and Slovak nations and the nationalities, for the further development and creation of prerequisites for a higher level of our nations' moral-political unity and of the socialist way of life, as well as prerequisites for the emergency of a new and higher quality of the social community of Czechoslovak people.

Our Czechoslovak federation proves that the principles which had found their first constitutional institutional expression in the USSR and its constitution and institutions have a general significance.

The 10 years of the Czechoslovak Federation's functioning have documented, and unequivocally proved, the viability, expediency and need of this Leninist method of adjusting constitutional relations between the Czech and Slovak nations.

The CPCZ's leading role guarantees that this arrangement will continue to be successfully implemented and will operate for the benefit to the CSSR's nations and nationalities, in harmony with our position in the community of the other fraternal socialist countries, in harmony with the historic mission of the communist movement.

RUDE PRAVO ON TRADITIONS OF FEDERATIVE STATEHOOD

AU012108Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Josef Koci article: "Traditions of Czechoslovak Statehood"]

[Excerpts] The tradition of Czechoslovak statehood, to which the Czechs and Slovaks proudly profess their allegiance, is based on the cognizance of our history on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. It is a tradition built on the firm foundations of science and the profound historical experience of our peoples; and it is naturally permeated by a true love and sincere relationship toward our socialist state. The tradition of Czechoslovak statehood primarily differentiates --on the basis of the historic development of the Czechoslovak state--between the bourgeois and socialist statehood. [paragraph continues]

But this means that on no account do we reject the progressive tradition, tied to the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic, for the further development of our peoples; this means that we appreciate the tradition of the courageous battle of the working class, under the CPCZ's leadership and in union with democratic forces, for the maintenance of the Czechoslovak state as a democratic and socially just state. Simultaneously we resolutely reject in particular those state traditions that were created by the Czech bourgeoisie in order to cover up with their aid its antipopular policy, which gravely harmed both the national interests and rights of the Slovak nation and, after all, also those of the Czech nation.

The period of the national liberation battle of the Czechs and Slovaks and our fatherland's liberation by the Red Army in 1945 also became a crushing blow to the official bourgeois tradition of Czechoslovak statehood. In keeping with the objective historical facts, our socialist tradition of Czechoslovak statehood emphasizes in the first place the extraordinary significance of the emergence of the common state of fraternal Czech and Slovak nations in their thousand-year-old development. It simultaneously underscores the important role played in this by the close cultural relations between our nations in the past, their common national liberation battle from renaissance times up to the Great October Socialist Revolution which, by its example and appeal for the nations' self-determination, enhanced their efforts for national and state independence.

The progressive tradition of our statehood is also indivisibly tied to the new tradition of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations. In fraternal alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, our statehood is firmly and lastingly insured. The solution of the relationship between the Czech and Slovak nations through the form of a socialist federation fulfills best the conditions for the all-round development of both our nations, and also fully satisfies the national interests of the nationality groups in our state. On this basis the fraternal relations and the cooperation of our nations and nationalities are intensifying. Simultaneously this has also strengthened the unity and stability of our socialist republic; the ties with the countries of the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union, have consolidated and expanded.

NATIONAL FRONT'S ROLE IN SOLVING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS STRESSED

LD022058Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic met for a plenary session in Prague today. The committee discussed a report on the fulfillment of the tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress regarding the National Front. Present at the deliberations was Josef Korcek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech Premier; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Federal Central Committee of the National Front; Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, and other representatives of organizations and bodies of the National Front.

A paper on the main point under discussion--the fulfillment of the tasks laid down for the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic by the 15th CPCZ Congress--was delivered by Josef Kampny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front.

He stressed that since liberation, the National Front has become the fundamental element of a new people's democratic political system, and the political platform of the fight of the working class. Since February 1948, it has been the expression of our class and national bond and the basis of our political system.

Comrade Kempny further said that the direct link between the development, role and activity of the National Front, and the various watersheds in our political history is determined by the laws of socialist construction and said that it is natural that with the construction of a developed socialist society, the National Front's role and the scope and forms of its work will be broadened. Advanced socialism is, among other things, characterized by its all-embracing social system, and by a new and higher quality of the moral and political unity of the people.

Speaking about current tasks faced by the National Front, Comrade Kempny said that the solutions to all questions regarding the development of the national economy and its effectiveness cannot be carried out without the help and permanent attention of the National Front. He said that the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plan is, to a decisive degree, dependent on how accurately and actively individual collectives work--the establishment of plans has already started in these work collectives. He said we must remember this basic truth with complete seriousness and responsibility in every organization of the National Front, since the majority of its members are active participants in the work process. He added that we have set ourselves demanding tasks, in the knowledge that we do not wish to stagnate in our development, that we do not wish to stop, and in the knowledge that there are guarantees for us in mastering these tasks. Kempny concluded by saying that the National Front has a vast membership, in which the wisdom of life and the elan of youth are combined, a membership which enjoys an all-round support from our entire society.

DZUR ADDRESSES MEETING ON KIEV OPERATION'S ANNIVERSARY

LD022142Y Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 2 Nov, CETEKA--The enormous efforts of the world socialist system led by the Soviet Union to extend detente and consolidate world peace were stressed today by Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Martin Dzur, at a meeting at Slany near here, on the 35th anniversary of the Kiev operations of the first Czechoslovak brigade in the Soviet Union.

He said that in spite of these efforts, forces exist in the world which have not abandoned their aggressive plans, and which make it necessary for the Czechoslovak People's Army and the other Warsaw Treaty armies to ensure reliable defence of socialism.

BRIEFS

URBAN BACK FROM USSR--Bohumil Urban, minister of industry of the Czech Socialist Republic, returned on 25 October from the Soviet Union where he discussed further intensification of cooperation with the USSR ministers of chemical, light and pulp and paper industries. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

NEW COSTA RICAN CHARGE--Milos Vojta, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague on 27 October Carlos Enrique Fernandez, charge d'affaires of the Republic of Costa Rica, in connection with the commencement of his diplomatic mission in the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 78 p 8 AU]

DEPUTY PREMIER RETURNS--CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan returned on 27 October from an official visit to the USSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 78 p 8 AU]

CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO USSR LEADERS ON SOYUZ LANDING

LD021932Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Leading representatives of the GDR conveyed on Thursday cordial congratulations and greetings on the successful landing of Soyuz-31. The text of the state telegram signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, which is addressed to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is the following:

On the occasion of the successful conclusion of the so far longest and most comprehensive space venture we convey to you, to the cosmonauts as well as to all participating scientists, technicians, engineers and workers on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings.

The space venture Salyut-6 with the spaceships Soyuz-29, 30 and 31 and their Soviet and international crews is a glowing example of the close cooperation of the states of the socialist community in the sphere of space travel within the framework of the Interkosmos program.

The fraternal cooperation of the Soviet Cosmonauts V.V. Kovalenok, A.S. Ivanchenkov and V.F. Bykovskiy with the first GDR research cosmonaut Sigmund Jaehn, during the joint space venture GDR-USSR, their courage, perseverance and the high results of their scientific research work are proof of the great opportunities given by socialist and communist development for the unfolding of man's creative capabilities. We express our special esteem to V.V. Kovalenok and A.S. Ivanchenkov for their human and scientific achievements. With their record flight they have earned a lasting place in the minds of mankind and in the history of manned space flight. We wish you as well as all working people of the USSR further successes in the peaceful conquest of space.

HONECKER BESTOWS AWARD, TITLE ON SOVIET COSMONAUTS

LD022026Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conferred on the crew of the Salyut-6 space station, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Col Vladimir Kovalenok and Cosmonaut Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, the highest GDR state award, the Karl Marx Order and the title "Hero of the German Democratic Republic."

MORE ON MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Honecker, Stoph

LD021910Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] Central Committee.

Both politicians stressed that cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique would continue to develop and deepen in all respects. Honecker gave an assurance that the GDR would continue to support the legitimate representatives of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa: The Patriotic Front, the Southwest Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] and the African National Congress [ANC]. Joaquim Chissano declared that Mozambique would develop and strengthen its alliance with the socialist states. The visitor added that the GDR's internationalist support for the peoples fighting for their national liberation and independence was highly appreciated in Africa.

Concerning the international situation, Erich Honecker said that the GDR took a resolute stand against attempts by reactionary imperialist circles to undo the results achieved so far on the path of detente, and a return to the "cold war." They were the same forces which were doing their utmost to regain the areas of exploitation and domination they had lost in Africa, and to secure their positions.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also received the visitor from Mozambique today.

Visits West Berlin Border

LD022330Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Foreign Minister of Mozambique Joaquim Chissano inspected the GDR state border with Berlin this afternoon. Col Wilhelm Walter, the deputy city commandant of the GDR capital Berlin, welcomed the foreign minister and his party at the Brandenburg Gate.

Colonel Walter briefed Minister Chissano and the other visitors fully about the reliable protection of the GDR state border and the responsible duties of the soldiers. Joaquim Chissano paid tribute to the steadfastness and vigilance of the border troops of the GDR National People's Army.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CSSR STRAUGAL'S VISIT

Bilateral Relations Discussed

LD021502Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1210 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government.

Lubomir Strougal conveyed cordial greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, which were equally reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker spoke about the manifold activities by the GDR working class and all working people in honor of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR and on other realizations of the decisions of the ninth SED Congress.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the GDR and the CSSR were deepening all around on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977. The agreements reached during an official friendship visit by a CSSR party and government delegation in the GDR were being successfully transformed into deeds. It was underlined in this connection that the decisive impulses for the shaping of fraternal relations emanate from the close and trustful cooperation between the SED and CPCZ.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, views on international questions were also exchanged. The meeting was also attended by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Ambassadors Gerd Koenig and Frantisek Hamouz.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD021540Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 2 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Berlin--Chairman of the Czechoslovak Government Lubomir Strougal has ended his friendship visit to the GDR and left for home this afternoon. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport he was bidden a very cordial farewell by Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

Communique Issued

LD022158Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 2 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Berlin--The friendly visit to the GDR of Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Government proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality and revealed complete identity of views on the questions discussed." This is stated in a communique published today. Both sides noted with great satisfaction that all-round cooperation between the GDR and Czechoslovakia on the time-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

The communique stresses: "The chairman of the Councils of Ministers paid tribute to the great importance of the regular meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, for the further development of fraternal relations between the GDR and Czechoslovakia and for the steady convenience of the two peoples."

The communique points out that the volume of trade in both directions in 1978 will exceed R1.8 billion for the first time and calls attention to the high level of specialization and cooperation in research, development and production. "The Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers once again stressed their governments' resolve to take an untiring stand at the side of the USSR and the other fraternal countries for the implementation of the decisions of the Bucharest meeting of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact states. They affirmed that the process of detente, which is the dominant trend in current international relations despite all attacks by imperialism and the reactionary forces allied with it, must be further deepened and extended to the military sphere. To this end the initiation and implementation of effective measures for ending the arms race and for disarmament, especially in the nuclear field, is of paramount importance. The GDR and Czechoslovakia support the important proposals nominated by the USSR in this respect.

Both sides fully support the Stockholm appeal of the World Peace Council calling for the prohibition of the production and deployment of the neutron bomb." Both sides affirmed that they will take a stand against any attempt by imperialist forces and Chinese leaders to aggravate international tension and to return to a period of the "cold war". The GDR and Czechoslovakia "stressed the importance of the treaties concluded between the fraternal socialist states and the Federal Republic of Germany for stabilizing the security and immutability of territorial realities in present-day Europe."

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers strongly opposed attempts to falsify the Helsinki Final Act and other documents, and once again declared themselves in favor of the strict observance of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

"The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers affirmed that peace and security in the Middle East can be safeguarded only by a complex solution that overcomes the consequences of Israeli aggression within the framework of the Geneva peace conference and as a result of collective efforts by all interested quarters, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the lawful representative of the Palestinian people. Both sides assured the heroic fraternal Vietnamese people of their unshakable solidarity and strongly condemned the hegemonistic, great power chauvinist policy of the Chinese leaders, including Kampuchea's acts of aggression against Socialist Vietnam incited by them.

JOINT TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

ID022238Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2007 GMT 2 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Hanoi--Representatives of the GDR and Vietnam signed a trade protocol for 1979 in Hanoi Wednesday. On behalf of their respective governments the document was signed by Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Eugen Kattner and Nguyen Van Dao. The negotiations were conducted on the basis of the agreement made by the party and state delegations of the two countries in December 1977 on the development of economic cooperation. It was agreed to expand trade in both directions steadily during the coming year. The GDR will develop I.A. trucks and other transport equipment, machine tools and textile machines, potash and products of the scientific apparatus industry and of the chemical and light industries, such as pharmaceuticals and pesticides.

GDR imports will consist mainly of textiles, rubber, bicycle tires, tea, tropical spices, canned fruit and vegetables, and arts and crafts products. The GDR will also import protective and working clothing, knitted outerwear and wool carpets. These deliveries will be made mainly within the framework of long-term cooperative relations. In conformity with the provisions of the ninth meeting of the joint economic committee, the protocol covers the delivery of installations and equipment for the construction of industrial enterprises and other projects, which are being built in Vietnam with GDR support. They include the cotton spinning mill at Vinh and other textile industries, the Gia Sang small section steel mill and wire mill and the printing works at Tien Bo.

During his stay in Vietnam Minister Kattner was received by Foreign Trade Minister Dang Viet Chau and by the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission Pham Hao, for talks on the further development of economic cooperation.

MOZAMBIQUE FRELIMO DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

LD022348Y Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 2 Nov, MTI--The delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Organization (FRELIMO), which had visited Hungary under the leadership of Jorge Rebelo, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left Budapest on Thursday. The delegation was received by Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

In the course of their stay in Hungary the delegates got acquainted with the activities and experiences of the Hungarian [words indistinct].

AGREEMENT ON GAS PIPELINES SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD021936Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A provisional agreement on linking the Hungarian-Czechoslovak natural gas pipeline has been signed. According to this, the line will be linked by the end of October 1981 between Satoraljaiújhely and Szlovákújrhely and Gyor and Medvenagymegyer in Slovakia. According to plans, the Hungarian pipeline network currently constructed in the vicinity of Satoraljaiújhely will receive natural gas from Czechoslovakia, which Hungary will return through the Gyor pipeline in equal amounts.

HUNGARIAN-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

LD022346Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The session of the Hungarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Cooperation in Ulaanbaatar has ended. The talks were led by Deputy Chairmen Janos Borbandi and Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa. They discussed development of bilateral economic cooperation and determined tasks connected with modernizing the Mongolian factories which were built with Hungarian cooperation. Janos Borbandi was received by Mongolian Premier Jambyn Batmonh.

KADAR TO VISIT FRANCE AT PRESIDENT'S INVITATION

LD022330Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar is to visit France in the near future. The first secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council will visit France in response to an invitation from French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Janos Kadar received the French ambassador today, at the ambassador's request.

ACTIVITIES AT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION REPORTED

LD022148Y Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 2 Nov, MTI--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met in session on Thursday.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, informed the government about his talks carried on in Moscow with Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers. He also reported of his discussions with Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and with Anker Jorgensen, prime minister of the Danish Kingdom, during their visits in Hungary. The government approved the reports.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, passed a report on the session of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Mixed Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. The government approved the report and called on the Committee of International Economic Relations to work out an action plan for the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the session.

The heavy industry minister reported on the state of execution of the central development programs in petrol chemistry and in aluminium industry. The Council of Ministers passed the report in approval. The government also passed in approval the report of the agriculture and food industry minister on the execution of resolutions envisaging development of the bakery industry.

Upon proposals from the finance and the labour ministers the government brought a decision concerning the modifications in the system of enterprisal wage and salary regulations, to take effect on January 1, 1979. The Council of Ministers discussed and approved a proposal submitted by the president of the National Water Conservancy on the regulation of the industrial plants' water management activity.

The minister for internal affairs made a report on the work of voluntary social activists who help perform the ministry's tasks. The government passed the report in approval and expressed their thanks and appreciation to all those who undertake voluntary social work to help protect public property, public security and the country's borders. Then the Council of Ministers discussed sundry matters.

COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW DEPUTY SUPREME PROSECUTOR

LD011122Y Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 1 Nov, MTI--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic exempted with due recognition of his merits Dr Karoly Csendes from his office as deputy supreme prosecutor, on account of his retirement. At the same time the Presidential Council appointed Dr Sandor Nyiri to the post of deputy supreme prosecutor. Wednesday in the Munkacsy Hall of the parliament building, Dr Sandor Nyiri took the oath of office in the presence of President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council. On the occasion of his retirement, Dr Karoly Csendes was decorated with the honour for socialist Hungary by the Presidential Council.

BENKEI ON NEW TRAVEL REGULATIONS, WESTERN PROPAGANDA

AU021345Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Staff member Laszlo Szabo article: "NEPSZABADSAG Interview with Minister of the Interior Abdras Benkei on Tourism and Public Safety"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Tourism means not only admitting people from abroad but our journeys as well. The Presidential Council approved a legal decree this week that modifies the previous passport regulations. Is this an easing?

[Answer] It constitutes an easing and simplification. Last year, 4.6 million citizens traveled abroad. In only 8 months of this year, over 3.5 million of them traveled abroad; thus, the trend is rising. Our tourism to the neighboring socialist countries is developing most dynamically, which is very useful and important to our country for many reasons. To date, the passport applications submitted--on a mass scale--by people intending to travel to the European socialist countries have been granted almost without exception by the Ministry of the Interior's passport authorities. The fact that increasingly fewer applications for passports to nonsocialist countries had to be denied reflects a sound process. For instance, we handled 96 percent of such passport applications favorably this year. By and large, the limits are set by our hard currency situation, from which it follows that the most frequent reason for refusal is due to this, even in the case of that particular 4 percent. The previous passport regulations served their purpose well. However, life progresses--we have developed a great deal. Requirements have increased and civic rights are prevailing even more effectively. That is to say, a modification of our legal regulation pertaining to travel and passports has become timely. It is not accidental that I mention not only passports but travel as well. The new legal decree defines the legal framework of both passports and of travel abroad. Accordingly, it stipulates that travelling abroad is a right of every Hungarian citizen, a right, however, that can be exercised within limitations specified by the legal decree.

[Question] It seems that the new regulations set an even narrower sphere than before as to who can be excluded from going abroad, or who cannot obtain a passport.

[Answer] Precisely. It is an essential change that, thus far, precluding regulations listed in the decree categorically stated a prohibition of passport issuance, with only the minister of the interior empowered to make an exception in individual cases. In part of these precluding regulations, the decree coming into effect has lifted the inflexibility, and does not lay down categorical rules. This is to say that the passport authority will be empowered, even in the case of precluding reasons, to assess the possibility of a favorable decision and actually resort to refusal only if the journey in question is incompatible with social interests. I could cite many examples but I think everybody will understand if I cite only one: The state can hardly grant a passport to someone who has committed a criminal act, particularly during the process of taking him to account for it. It is also against the public interest if someone wishes to leave his fatherland illegally, with the intention of doing so permanently. If the authorities learn of this, they do, of course, refuse to issue a passport. Still, this is only a narrow sphere, for the passport authorities' right of discretion has been expanded in the citizens' favor. Further, the rule has been modified which temporarily restricts the exit of direct relatives of persons staying abroad illegally. The number of these will be diminished considerably by the fact that the rule will be confined to those direct relatives of persons staying abroad unlawfully who have abetted these persons in illegally leaving the country. Since they have abetted a violation of the law, the decree does not assure them the right to travel for 5 years. In any case, the passport authority will be obliged to refuse to grant a passport application only in the most necessary cases in future.

[Question] Do many people defect?

[Answer] Compared with the number of people who go abroad, their proportion is insignificant.

[Question] According to the decree, consular passports will be abolished. Why?

[Answer] For the reason that the fatherland would like to maintain even more intimate relations with the thousands and thousands of Hungarians who have left our country and are fostering contacts with their native land. Therefore, the consular passport will be replaced by a "blue" passport, which is the same one held by Hungarian citizens living at home. This is not only a formal change; irrespective of the country where they live, the persons holding such a travel document will not have to apply for special permission to pay a visit home, they will be able to come at any time, without special permission.

[Question] Will we still not be able to travel more frequently than every 3 years on a tourist trip and every 2 years to visit relatives in the future, either?

[Answer] That is correct and will continue to hold for the time being. Presently, our hard currency situation does not make a change possible, for considerably more hard currency would be required for more frequent travels. By the way, the new decree retains the clause for a refusal; in the cases of visitors' passports, the passport applications of those must be refused who do not have the material means for staying abroad.

[Question] Despite the aforementioned simplified legal rules, the control of border traffic--I think--will continue to be the prime objective for the border guards safeguarding our state borders.

[Answer] Our border guards have been giving an exemplary account of themselves in accomplishing their difficult tasks and they have proven their aptitude and training on many occasions even under difficult circumstances. To mention only the most recent example, the attempted breakthrough of the border on 5 August at Sopron--which has been reported in detail by NEPSZABADSAG--demonstrates how well-prepared the border guards are for their work. However, left to themselves, they could hardly accomplish their tasks appropriately if the people living in the area did not help them. Thousands of voluntary helpers--voluntary border guards, policemen, young guardsmen, pioneers--constantly support our border guard organs. The protection of our borders is an important part of safeguarding state and public security. But here, too, the goal is not to wait until somebody commits a criminal act, but for us to try to prevent or hinder the execution of criminal acts. Everyone can observe that the sophistication of controlling border traffic has increased. However, I would like to stress that despite such developments we ourselves are not completely satisfied with our own speed. Therefore, we strive to introduce additional modern technical equipment, for instance, for checking travel documents. We must not forget that, altogether, including those who departed from and arrived in our country, our border guards had to handle 34 million passports in the first 8 months of the year, 7 million more than in the same period last year and 16 million more than the 4 previous years. Visas will be abolished between Austria and Hungary as of 1 January, through which tourist traffic is expected to continue to increase.

[Question] Some Western propaganda and intelligence organs are intensifying their activity against us. What is the effect of this in the area of state security? I have last year's statistics at hand which show that only 0.2 percent of the criminal acts last year were acts of a political nature. What does this year's picture show?

[Answer] The statistics essentially did not change this year, either. There is no change in the character of such criminal acts, either, since our party's policy does not favor the development of hostile phenomena against our country. In the spirit of this policy, our security organs do not permit the development of hostile initiatives. Therefore, even most of the acts that may have been committed but have been thwarted constitute a very insignificant danger to society. Our impression is that vigorous hostile Western propaganda--which, incidentally, yearly renews its devices and attacks, has little success in undermining our citizens' trust and loyalty, which, of course, does not pertain to our party organizations and mass organizations. Moreover, I will go even further, the schools and work areas have no more to do on a social scale in strengthening socialist awareness further still. However, I believe that the pace required for this is not determined by statistics but by the increasingly higher demands we impose on ourselves.

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P O L A N D

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SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF SOVIET SPACE FLIGHT PRAISED

Leaders Cable Congratulations

LD022314Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz have sent cordial congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on the occasion of the Soviet Union's great achievement, the successful completion of the orbiting flight of the Soviet cosmonauts, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. The message says that the successful flight, lasting more than 4 and 1/2 months, of the space station Salyut-6 and the Soyuz spacecrafts is an important Soviet contribution to world space exploration, and is a pioneering undertaking serving the peaceful (?development) of internationalist cooperation among the socialist community's states. The message says: With fresh memories of the joint Polish-Soviet space flight of Lt Col Mirosław Hermaszewski and General Petr Klimuk, as well as the Soviet cosmonauts' flights with cosmonauts from Czechoslovakia and the GDR, the Polish people followed with great attention and sympathy the progress of this longest orbiting flight in the history of the world's cosmonautics. The Polish leaders also conveyed to Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, and to the Soviet scientists, designers, and organizers of this flight warmfelt greetings and best wishes for future success in the conquest of space for the benefit of mankind.

State Council Awards Cosmonauts

LD022316Y Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Nov, PAP--At the motion of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, the Polish Council of State awarded Order of the Cross of Grunwald 1st Class to Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov "in recognition of outstanding merits, courage and bravery displayed in the longest space flight, and for the fraternal collaboration with the Polish-Soviet crew aboard the Salyut-6 orbital station."

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD201122Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, arrived in Poland today at the invitation of the Polish minister of foreign affairs. The program of the visit provides for meetings and talks with leading representatives of the Polish state and political life. Apart from Warsaw, the West German guest is to stay in Cracow and Oswiecim.

Activities Reported

LD031015Y Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Poland today at the invitation of the Polish minister of foreign affairs. Hans-Dietrich Genscher is accompanied by a group of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Herr Genscher, who is also deputy federal chancellor, was received today by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. The two statesmen discussed the process of further normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG. It was emphasized that the process, initiated by the treaty of 1970, is an important factor in strengthening peace and security in Europe.

The sides discussed the state and prospects for the development of (?usually) beneficial trade and economic cooperation of both countries. Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek took part in the talk. Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party and Vice President of the Council of State Tadeusz W. Mlynczak entertained to luncheon this morning Chairman of the Party of the Free Democrats, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher. During the talk conducted on this (?mission), the two politicians [words indistinct] party and parliamentary contacts between the Democratic Party and the Free Democrats. These contacts contribute greatly to the process of normalization of Polish-West German relations and help to (?bind) them to the principles of goodneighbourly cooperation. Contacts between the two parties, the aim of which is to create a social climate and conditions for the full implementation and overall development of (?actual) relations between Poland [and] the Federal Republic, will serve this end. Later in the day the plenary talks started between Polish and West German delegations headed by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

Tonight, Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek gave a dinner reception in honour of Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The two ministers made toast speeches. Minister Wojtaszek stated that the visit not only provided opportunities for discussing the basic issues of bilateral relations and a joint reflection over their future shape, but also for an exchange of views on key international questions. The progress so far in bilateral relations was possible thanks to the solid foundations laid down by the treaty of December 1970, and to the directions worked out and agreed upon in the course of the fruitful and mutually beneficial dialogue carried out by Edward Gierek and Helmut Schmidt with a view of overcoming the burden of the past. Poland, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, spares no effort in the activities for the (?cause) of peace and security, putting forth concrete drafts and proposals in the field of detente, shaping real forms of broad, all-round economic, science-technological and cultural cooperation. To achieve progress in the field of military detente is imperative for the present phase of political detente. We are aware, at the same time, of the necessity to counteract the still numerous obstacles and dangers, like the activation of forces opposing detente, to eliminate hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and conflicts that jeopardize the stabilization of the global international situation.

Minister Genscher said that during past several years relations between Poland and the FRG had developed favourably in all spheres. This has been confirmed by the visit paid by Edward Gierek to the FRG and by Helmut Schmidt to Poland, which showed that both sides want to attain a lasting agreement. Referring to the recent Poland-FRG forum Minister Genscher emphasized that it played an important role in the dialogue between representatives of the two countries. Speaking at length about problems connected with mutual relations Minister Genscher said among other things that last years's tourist traffic between the two countries had reached the figure of nearly half a million. It is understandable, the speaker continued, that we shall feel the hard experiences of the past but the most important is that the will of cooperation, and furthermore that of reconciliation, prevails. Three years ago during my stay in Warsaw, the minister went on, I expressed the will of the Federal Government to create a stable partnerlike cooperation between our countries and peoples. We have always viewed it as a component of general efforts in favour of securing peace in Europe.

In conclusion Minister Genscher assured that the aim of Federal Government's policy is to make contribution, together with FRG's allies, to the solving of urgent political problems of the world. In doing so we seek in particular the dialogue and cooperation with Poland, said Minister Genscher.

Genscher Dinner Speech

LD031018Y Hamburg DPA in German 1512 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw--At a dinner reception in Warsaw tonight given by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek in honor of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister made a speech in which he gave his assurance that the Federal Government has always regarded the development of German-Polish relations as part of the overall efforts to secure peace in Europe. Detente is indivisible; Europe must therefore help to solve the conflicts in the Middle East and Africa. The industrial states in the West and East carry a joint responsibility for the abolition of the gulf between north and south and for the better inclusion of developing countries in the world economy.

During the past 3 years, relations between the two countries have continued to develop in a pleasing manner. This has been impressively confirmed by the visits by Poland's party leader, Edward Gierek, to the Federal Republic, and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Poland. The visit of Cardinal Wyszynski and Cardinal Wojtyla is also regarded as an event of primary importance in the Federal Republic. "We share the Polish people's joy and satisfaction at the fact that the first non-Italian in 400 years to be elected head of the Catholic Church was a personality of the Polish Catholic Church," Genscher said.

As examples of the development of relations, he quoted the expansion of trade, economic cooperation also in third markets, tourism and scientific exchange, and existing and planned partnerships between cities and universities. Tomorrow, Genscher will meet Polish party leader Edward Gierek. He will also meet former Foreign Minister and present Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski.

Jablonski Receives Genscher

LD031152Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received today in the Belweder Palace the minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They discussed the fundamental problems of bilateral relations connected with the progress of normalizing relations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany. There was also an exchange of views on important international issues, especially concerning the consolidation of peace and security in Europe. The plenary talks going on in Warsaw between the foreign ministers of Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany, Emil Wojtaszek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will continue today.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SRV--An agreement on cooperation between the Polish and Vietnamese writers unions for the coming 2 years was signed at the House of Literature in Warsaw yesterday. The agreement provides, inter alia, for mutual visits by writers in order to acquaint themselves with the cultural and literary life in Poland and Vietnam, and for the exchange of translators so they can improve their language knowledge. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD]

PRIME MINISTER MANESCU RECEIVES NEW HUNGARIAN ENVOY

AU021457Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Manea Manescu, received the new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country, Sandor Rajnai, on a protocol visit of presentation. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER DISCUSSES 1979 PLAN, BUDGET

AU021910Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Legislative Chamber of the people's councils held a meeting today. The deputies adopted the following agenda: The draft bill for adopting the uniform national plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1979, and the draft bill for adopting next year's state budget.

Discussing the draft bill on the uniform national plan of socioeconomic development for 1979 and the state budget, the Legislative Chamber noted that the two documents were drawn up in accordance with the targets and tasks set forth by the 11th party congress and with the 5-year plan provisions which were improved by the additional program adopted by the national conference for 1976-80, regarding the greater development of the national economy and increasing the people's living standard.

In their speeches, the deputies placed special stress on the amendments made to the draft plan and budget following the guidelines set by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. They emphasized the decisive contribution of the recommendations made by the party secretary general during the session on drawing up the plan, at the recent working meetings and during his various visits to the country's counties, regarding the intensive utilization of the production capacities, the use of raw materials, materials, energy, fuel and secondary resources with maximum efficiency, the reduction of construction expenses, of material expenditures, the increase in labor productivity and, on this basis, in the people's incomes.

The deputies also stressed the particularly important tasks incumbent upon the people's councils under the state plan in the field of increasing agricultural output, and developing the animal breeding sector, so as to achieve an ever better catering system for the people with respect to agricultural-industrial goods.

The speakers stressed that the local budgets for 1979 have been drawn up in accordance with the decision of the RCP Central Committee Plenum of 22-23 March 1978 regarding improvement of the socioeconomic leadership and planning, in close correlation with the indexes envisaged in the draft plan.

The discussions revealed that the draft state budget insures the necessary financial resources for the tasks set forth for production, investments, sociocultural actions, the improvement of the living standard and other targets envisaged. Discussing the two draft bills, the deputies made numerous proposals, many of which deal with improving the activity carried out by the people's councils, their cooperation with the ministries and with other central institutions, especially in resolving the problems linked with the fulfillment of the production and investment plan and linked with the socioeconomic development in the counties and localities throughout the country.

The participants in the discussion expressed the determined commitment of the People's Councils to take firm action to commendably fulfill the tasks aimed at developing the industry, agriculture and the other branches of the economy in order to improve the citizens' living standard by engaging and mobilizing for this purpose all people in counties, towns and villages. At the end of the discussions, the Legislative Chamber unanimously approved the draft bills on the agenda.

COOPERATION PROTOCOLS WITH SENEGAL SIGNED IN DAKAR

AU021839Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Romanian and Senegalese delegations participating in the second session of the joint commission for developing trade relations and economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Dakar, have signed a protocol establishing new measures designed to give further impetus to economic cooperation and collaboration in such fields as electrical power, industry, mining, agriculture, transportation and trade in light of the guidelines and directives agreed upon during the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Leopold-Sedar Senghor.

A protocol on cultural exchange for 1979-80 and a convention on cooperation in the radio-television fields were also signed.

ROMANIA LIBERA CONDEMNS ISRAELI DECISION ON SETTLEMENTS

AU022150Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

["Measures Running Counter to the Interests of a Just and Lasting Peace in the Middle East"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Nov, AGERPRES--The Bucharest daily ROMANIA LIBERA condemns the recent decision of the Israeli Government to strengthen the West Bank and Gaza settlements.

The Romanian people that speaks up for the solving of all the disputed issues among states by peaceful negotiations expresses its disapproval of the measures envisaged by Israel, the newspaper writes, considering that they flagrantly run counter to the principles and rules of international law. The article on this theme published by the Romanian newspaper in its today's issue further reads: By their character, these intentions cannot be qualified otherwise than as inadmissible. They are in sheer contradiction with the imperative of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Such decisions do nothing but worsen and complicate the situation in the region and generate new contradictions, new factors of tension and misunderstanding raising new obstacles in finding the most adequate means which should secure the lasting and equitable settlement of the Middle East situation.

Romania has always considered that one of the fundamental conditions that must be fulfilled for peacefully settling the situation in the area is Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied, starting from the premise that force does not generate law, and the solving of the Palestinian questions and the guaranteeing of the right to existence of all the states in the region. The maintenance--and more than that, the strengthening--of the Israeli position on the West Bank and in Gaza must be strongly disapproved, as it is known that the peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict requires that Israel observe and fully implement the Security Council Resolution 242.

Acting according to the measures it announced, Israel also raises new obstacles in the path of solving the key question in the region--the securing of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination; inclusive of the establishment of a nation state of its own. One of the essential demands of settlement of the Middle East situation is thus being disregarded. Standing proof are the events over the years which demonstrated that the achievement of peace, the securing of territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of all states in the Middle East, without any exception at all, depend on the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, on securing conditions for that people to be able to live free, to organize itself in a national state of its own.

Just as harmful is Israel's intention to transfer the headquarters of some governmental institutions to the eastern side of Jerusalem, the occupied one. Obviously trespassing Resolution 242 of the Security Council, the Israeli decision can by no means be accepted, it is contrary to the basic rules of international law.

The Romanian people thinks that Israel should immediately reconsider its stand, renounce the application of the announced measures, immediately withdraw her troops from all the territories occupied after the 1967 war, dismantle the illegal settlements on those territories. These are imperatives imposed by the interests of all the peoples in the Middle East that long for peace, for the possibility to focus all their efforts exclusively on progress and development. The settlement of peace in that area would contribute to improving the world political climate, to ensuring international detente and security, to strengthening peace, collaboration and understanding in the world. In the spirit of these major interests, the Romanian people considers that most responsible action should be further taken, in keeping with the UN resolutions, with the participation of all countries concerned, for the political settlement of the Middle East situation. Life proves that peaceful negotiations offer the only reasonable way to strengthening security and understanding in the respective region, the world over.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON FRIENDSHIP TIES WITH DPRK

LD027136Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

["Memorable Date in the Chronicle of the Romanian-Korean Fraternal Friendship"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Nov, AGERPRES--The Romanian foreign policy weekly LUMEA of November 2 publishes, under this heading, an article celebrating three decades since diplomatic relations have been established between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This act, the article stresses, marked the diplomatic consecration of the lasting friendship and militant solidarity between the Romanian and Korean peoples, of their willingness to collaborate more closely under the sign of their common action for a new system, for promoting the ideals of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

Then LUMEA goes on: The Romanian-Korean friendship is deeply rooted in the very historical development of our peoples, in their past of harsh, incessant fight against foreign domination and oppression, for the defence of their existence as a nation, for a national independence and social liberation, for the right to be the full master of their own countries. Based on lasting foundations, the Romanian-Korean relations have witnessed a continuously (?ascending) evolution, our countries have enlarged their collaboration while successfully developing socialist construction.

The chronicle of the Romanian-Korean multilateral collaboration--marked and given impetus by the meetings in Pyongyang and Bucharest between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, in 1971 and 1975--was rounded off by the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this summer which was another remarkable moment.

The corollary of the (?summit) meeting was the joint declaration on deepening friendship, solidarity and developing fraternal collaboration between Romania and the D.P.R. of Korea. Alongside the other documents that had previously been signed, the friendship and collaboration treaty signed three years ago, first of all the joint declaration, the other agreements and understandings, contribute another page to the chronicle of the Romanian-Korean friendship, solidarity and cooperation.

The historic significance of the diplomatic relations established between our countries three decades ago, LUMEA shows, is even better highlighted by the fact that the event occurred shortly after the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea--the embodiment of the fundamental aspirations of the whole Korean People, the successful ending of its long and heavy fight for national and social liberation, for building an independent, sovereign state, for progress and a better life.

In conclusion, the article in LUMEA writes: The Romanian people giving full support to the heroic fight of the Korean people in defence of its country, is following with warm sympathy and particular satisfaction its brilliant successes in peaceful work. The great achievements of the fraternal Korean people are a strong political-ideological basis for the fight of the whole Korean people, both in the North and in the South, for the materialization of the national desideratum: The reunification of the country. The ardent desire and the continuous fight of the Korean people for a peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of its homeland are firmly and fully supported by our party, state and people. Socialist Romania resolutely supports the realistic programme of the workers' party and of the government of the D.P.R. of Korea for the reunification of Korea by the Koreans themselves, with no outside interference.

TANJUG REPORTS ON RCP REGULATIONS ON PRIVATELY OWNED HOUSES

LD030448Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

["New Regulations for Country Cottages"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Nov, TANJUG--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party has decided to cancel current regulations governing country cottages. Until now, every family in Romania has had the right to a flat and cottage in private ownership.

The decision of the high party forum came after a scandal involving privately owned houses of members of the district leadership, and the leaders of certain institutions in one of the districts of the Transylvanian Alps.

The decision includes confiscation of all houses built in the manner described by the Central Committee as illegal. This party forum also decided that in future, private construction of housing can only be as part of blocks of flats, and not as family homes.

MARGAN OUTLINES AGENDA OF UNESCO CONFERENCE IN PARIS

LD021828Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Novi Sad, 2 Nov, TANJUG--Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Dr Ivo Margan has expressed full support for a UNESCO programme aimed at greater involvement of this specialized UN agency in the endeavours to establish a new and more equitable economic system in the world.

Speaking in an interview on Novi Sad television (Autonomous Province of Vojvodina), Dr Margan--who heads Yugoslavia's delegation to the current 20th session of the UNESCO general conference in Paris--stated that Yugoslavia had very actively participated in drafting this section of the programme. Yugoslavia focused primarily on questions of technology transfer and on bringing education closer to work in the economy. Dr. Margan singled out the role of the public media in combating war propaganda and encouraging better understanding and confidence among nations, in fighting racialism, colonialism, domination, apartheid and other evils--as being particularly important among the 70 items on the agenda of the current session. Discussion of these subjects is evolving in the political climate prevailing on the international scene today, Dr Margan said. He added that the delegates' statements so far had revealed "very clear accents of support to developing countries and liberation movements, condemnation of racialism, and so on".

Referring to the formal offer by Yugoslavia of Belgrade as the venue of the 21st regular session of the UNESCO general conference in 1980, Dr Margan stated: "It is with a high degree of certainty that we can expect the next session of the UNESCO general assembly in Belgrade". Many countries uphold the candidacy of Yugoslavia to host the session, Dr Margan said. This matter has already been discussed by the Executive Council of UNESCO, which decided to submit the relevant proposal to the U.N. General Assembly, which he believes will discuss it towards the end of this month.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF SFRY-DPRK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS MARKED

AU012144Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 October--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the SFRY and the DPRK, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ho Tam, DPRK vice premier and minister for foreign affairs, today exchanged messages of greetings.

PRESIDENT TITO RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM MIDEAST LEADERS

Israel's Begin

LD026122Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the regular press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today, Ambassador Kalezic was asked: Can you confirm reports in the foreign press that Prime Minister Begin has sent a message to President Tito?

Ambassador Kalezic replied: "We have received a message from Israeli Prime Minister Begin through the Belgian Embassy in Belgrade, which represents Israel's interests in Yugoslavia. It is well known that Yugoslavia has no diplomatic relations with and does not maintain political contacts with Israel. We shall not reply to the message." The journalists also asked about the contents of Begin's message. The reply was: "The well-known Israeli views in connection with the settlement of the Middle East crisis."

PLO's 'Arafat

LD021505Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--at the regular press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today, journalists asked:

"Can you confirm the report that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO leader, has sent a message to President Tito, and if so, have you anything to say about the contents of the message?"

Ambassador Kalezic replied: "Yasir 'Arafat, PLO chairman, has sent a message to President Tito. In his message 'Arafat put forward the views of the PLO on the latest development of the Middle East situation following the tripartite meeting at Camp David."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Montenegrin Leaders

AU021456Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] TANJUG President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro: Veljko Milatovic, president of the republican Presidency; Vojo Srzentic, president of the LC Central Committee; Budislav Soskic, president of the republican Assembly; Momcilo Cemovic, president of the republican Executive Council; Nenad Bucin, president of the republican conference of the Socialist Alliance; Vuko Vukadinovic, secretary of the Central Committee; Emil Dobardzic, president of the republican Council of the Federation of Trade Unions; and Mihajlo Teodorovic, president of the Federation of Associations of War Veterans. They informed President Tito about current sociopolitical and economic development issues of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. President Tito then invited the Montenegrin leaders to lunch. Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic, and Djordje Radulovic, president of the Hercegovina Communal Assembly, were present at the reception and the luncheon.

Congratulates TANJUG on Anniversary

LD021820Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Igalo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following letter to the TANJUG news agency collective on the occasion of its 35th anniversary:

"I heartily congratulate all the comrades on the 35th anniversary of the foundation and work of TANJUG.

"I remember those difficult days during the war when, under difficult conditions, we decided to found our news agency, the first in any of the enslaved countries of Europe, with the aim of spreading the truth to the world about our heroic struggle and the creation of the new Yugoslavia.

"I have followed TANJUG's work with interest throughout the last 35 years, and I have been convinced that you are following the tradition of the glorious days of war, that you provide truthful and objective information about our country's dynamic development, its self-managing construction and nonaligned policy, which has brought Yugoslavia great prestige in the world.

"I believe that TANJUG's role in our society is exceptionally large, in informing our working people, which is an integral part of their self-management rights. I also value TANJUG's role in mutually informing the republics and provinces, a factor in strengthening brotherhood and unity. I am also aware of the contribution you make to the economy, ensuring topical information which helps it to find its place in world economic trends. TANJUG also plays an important role today in the broader perspective, particularly through its activity in the nonaligned agencies pool, which is an inseparable part of the struggle for creating more just international relations.

"I consider your efforts to coordinate your activity as much as possible with the development of our social system, as well as your efforts to carry out a program of modernization, to be very significant in making the agency even better equipped, and I wish you much success in your continued work."

UBIPARIP CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

LD022350Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--According to the announcement of the Federal Secretariat of Information, the Federal Executive Council today held a session under the chairmanship of Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The Council considered and adopted several proposals on economic policy, relations with foreign countries and sociopolitical and organizational questions.

The Federal Executive Council also considered and adopted a report on implementing the Osimo agreements in the context of Yugoslav-Italian relations and a report on the first meeting of the committee for coordination of implementation of the Osimo agreements. The council noted that a high level of mutual cooperation with Italy, which is one of the most important neighbors, had been attained in all sectors--economic, cultural, sociopolitical and so on. The Osimo agreements concluded between the two countries represent an important contribution and impetus to further promotion of comprehensive bilateral cooperation. Proceeding from its economic, political and other needs, Yugoslavia is very interested--it was said at the meeting--in further developing stable relations with its largest neighbor and overall, long-term, mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields. To this end, Yugoslavia will pay special attention to fulfilling tasks important to implementation of the Osimo agreements.

LCY PRESIDIUUM DISCUSSES PREPARATIONS FOR TU CONGRESS

LD022047Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The eighth session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Branko Mikulic. Mila Spiljak, president of the Council of the Trade Unions Federation and LCY member, also took part in the session's work.

The Presidium was informed of preparations for the Yugoslav Trade Unions Federation congress. Particular emphasis in the discussion was put on the great importance of the forthcoming congress' great importance for further realizing the trade unions' role in developing the socialist self-management system, in developing socialist social relations, in solving questions concerning the working class position, and in the socioeconomic development of the country as a whole. Great emphasis was put on the importance of LC members taking as active a part as possible in carrying out trade union tasks and in realizing their sociopolitical role. At today's session, work was distributed, and Presidium members were allotted obligations for individual sections and spheres of work. LCY delegates were selected for sections of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The Presidium also appointed the council of the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec.

MACEDONIAN TU CONGRESS ELECTS NEW COUNCIL, ENDS

LD022334Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1912 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Skopje--The 10th Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia ended in Skopje this evening with the election of a new council of the Macedonian Federation of Trade Unions, consisting of 115 members, of which Dzemail Vejseli was elected president, Kiro Popovski elected secretary, and Tome Momirovski and Sinisa Spasov elected vice presidents. The 32 delegates to the forthcoming 8th Congress of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, and the delegation of 18 members to the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions Council were also elected.

FOUR MEN SENTENCED FOR 'ENDANGERING' SFRY 'SOCIAL ORDER'

LD021834Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, 2 Nov, TANJUG--The District Court of Zagreb has passed verdicts of guilty on five defendants charged for crimes against the basis of the socialist structure and security of the country. The convicted received sentences ranging from one to five years.

During the trial it was established that four of the accused (Mirko Rajcic, Marko Juranovic, Fabijan Dumancic and Jakoslav Rojnica) had formed a group with the intention of endangering the Yugoslav social order from a counterrevolutionary position. The verdict states that they maintained contact with Ustashi terrorist organizations abroad. The fifth accused (Ante Rakic) and was convicted of bringing enemy propaganda material into Yugoslavia and distributing it to the other accused. Among the evidence against the accused were firearms, a radio transmitter and other compromising material found in their possession.

PURPOSES OF CURRENT 'SOVIET IDEOLOGICAL CAMPAIGN' DISCUSSED

AU312058Y Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 26 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Moscow correspondent Tit Dobrsek report]

[Text] Moscow, 25 October--The daily SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, in a commentary tied to a broad Soviet offensive lately underway in the ideological field, stresses that communists need clarity in chief ideological views and ideological unity in order to implement unified actions in the international field. [paragraph continues]

The conference of organizational secretaries of 11 socialist countries which has just begun in Budapest undoubtedly pertains to this offensive:

The 11 countries attending the Budapest conference include the seven members of the Warsaw Pact and Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam and, for the first time, Laos. The Soviet delegation is led by Ivan Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary. Such conferences are held from time to time, but this time it seems significant because of the topical tasks which the Soviet party sets in the ideological field, warning about the imperialist forces' intensified activities and about the need for a joint and ideologically united front against them.

A sort of overture in this respect was represented by the visit of a Soviet party delegation to Romania, led by Foreign Minister Gromyko in his political function as a Politburo member; it appears that he led a Soviet party delegation abroad for the first time in such a function, and this certainly draws attention to broad international aspects of the present Soviet ideological campaign.

It has, of course, not been difficult to find an explanation in the fact that Gromyko visited Bucharest following the August visit of Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng to Romania and Yugoslavia. But this was not the sole reason. The Soviet offensive in the ideological field coincides with the general deterioration of detente between the East and the West, with the Soviet Union resolutely struggling to maintain its positions in the world--positions which persistently keep slipping away in various fields.

To put it briefly, it is a case of the USSR wanting to preserve its status as an equal superpower in the bipolar world setup, not only as the leader of one of the blocs but also as the center of one of the two social systems, the socialist one. It is precisely for this reason that Soviet articles on unity of the socialist community, on the need for closed ranks and close cooperation, and, at the same time, on ideological unity, both in the camp of the socialist countries and more widely in the international workers movement, have been making such an appearance lately. All this is in keeping with the thesis of the various "detachments" of the united international communist movement.

Thus Gromyko's visit to Bucharest brought an official statement in which both party delegations supported "strengthening the unity of the world communist movement" and in this connection stressed the significance of the Berlin conference of the European parties. Soon afterward, the party daily PRAVDA carried an extensive commentary by Korionov which called the Western parties to vigilance.

In addition, on the 60th jubilee of Meir Vilner, secretary of the Israeli party (RAKAH), PRAVDA cited his words that "the attitude toward the USSR and the CPSU has been and remains the yardstick of loyalty to socialism," and it reported from the Mannheim congress of the West German Communist Party that it again confirmed Thaelmann's words to the effect that "the attitude toward the Soviet Union decisively shows the loyalty of each communist to the cause of the revolutionary workers movement."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has now begun to carry a series of articles on "ideological unity as the chief source of the strength of fraternal parties," which should be "of assistance to those who study Marxist-Leninist theory." The first commentary, signed by Yatskevich, emphasizes that "the international edifice of socialism stands on firm and general scientific foundations, which is to say on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism," and it warns that this ideological unity of the fraternal parties cannot be destroyed by "either the bourgeois, the revisionist or Maoist falsifiers, whatever wrecking myths they may think up."

The article also stressed that all attempts to "set up signposts to 'national,' so-called 'creative' Marxism, to 'Eurocommunism' and so forth along the roads of the international communist movement and its vanguard, the fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community," have failed. The socialist community's fraternal parties are thus the vanguard as regards the other "detachments" of the international movement, and they are the parties which adhere to "general laws" in building socialism and are also listed by name in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: the USSR as the first, followed by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Mongolia.

This outline whereby the socialist community is the vanguard of the international movement is, of course, closely tied to the outline of the world's bloc divisions. Similarly, the demands for ideological purity and closed ranks on the basis of proletarian and socialist internationalism are tied to the call for joint actions to deepen the relaxation of tension in the world. It is, then, a demand of the current time, when the USSR is noticeably restricting its maneuvering room.

BRIEFS

SOVIET PUBLISHING DELEGATION--Belgrade--B.I. Stukalin, member of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, arrived today at the head of a Soviet delegation on a visit to our country which is to last several days. During their stay in Yugoslavia, the Soviet delegation members will visit the international book fair in Belgrade and hold talks with representatives of Yugoslav bookselling, publishing and printing organizations. The Soviet delegation was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Ismailj Bajra, Federal Executive Council member and federal secretary for information. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA APPOINTED--Belgrade--By the decree of Josip Broz Tito, SFRY President, Zivojin Jazic, currently director of the Office for International Organizations in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD]

ENVOY TO FINLAND APPOINTED--Belgrade--By presidential decree, Osman Djikic, now chairman of the Council for Foreign Political Activity of the Bosnia-Herzegovina SAWP Conference Presidium, has been appointed new SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Finland. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD]

SLOVENE DELEGATION IN PRAGUE--Prague, 28 Oct, TANJUG--A delegation of the Executive Council of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Slovenia headed by Zvezdana Dragan, vice president of the council today ended its three day visit to Czechoslovakia. During the visit, members of the delegation met with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik, Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak, Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl, Minister of Transport Vladimir Blazek, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Vlastimil Chalupa, and several leading executives in planning, agricultural and other departments. The discussions covered the possibilities of the Slovene economy giving an even bigger contribution to the promotion of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak economic relations, with attention focused especially on the seeking of new possibilities for expanding the advanced type of industrial cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD]